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sugar

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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1978/79 SECOND HIGHEST AT 91.3 MILLION TONS

Summary

World sugar production for the 1978/79 crop year is now estimated at 91.3 million metric tons, raw value—second only to the record 1977/78 production of 92.4 million tons. The new estimate for 1978/79 is nearly 1.2 million tons above the November 1978 estimate (FS 3-78). Weather conditions apparently have been more favorable than expected.

Several of the major producing countries have not yet completed harvesting of their 1978/79 sugar crops. Weather conditions and other factors, therefore, could still have some effect on output in these countries. It is assumed that the weather will be normal during the remainder of the harvest campaign in making this estimate of 1978/79 world sugar production. Based on past experience, the chances are 2 out of 3 that this estimate of 1978/9 output will not vary more than 2 percent from the actual final outturn.

World sugar consumption in 1978/79 is expected to total about 89 million tons, around 2.3 million below world production. World stocks are expected to increase by a like amount. World cane sugar production of nearly 56 million tons in 1978/79 is 1.4 million tons below the year-earlier total. World beet sugar production of 35.4 million tons is about 400,000 tons above the year-before level.

Sugar trade in 1979 will likely be up slightly from the 1978 level. This will be attributed partly to larger imports into the United States. The USSR may import slightly more than the 4.0 million tons of 1978, and the People's Republic of China also may have somewhat higher imports than the just over a million tons of last year. Export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement in 1978 and thus far in 1979 have been fairly well observed.

Sugar

NORTH AMERICA

Costa Rica. Sugar production is estimated to be up by 8 percent as a result of the stimulus given by the domestic sugar price increase announced last May and the additional area being harvested. Sugar production for 1978/79 is forecast at 207,000 tons, compared with 1977/78 production of 191,000 tons.

Dominican Republic. A record high production is forecast for the 1978/79 crop year. Harvested area is up by 2.3 percent and there are also improvements in both cane yields and the extraction rate. Sugar exports are estimated at 990,000 tons for 1979, 8.9 percent above the level of 1978. It has been projected that the Dominican Republic could earn the equivalent of an estimated \$196 million from sugar exports in 1979. Sugar stocks, however, will likely increase to 304,300 tons or 34 percent above the previous year's level.

El Salvador. Harvested area decreased in 1978/79 about 3 percent to 38,000 hectares, but growing conditions were good and production was almost a repeat of the levels reached in the 2 previous years. Area and production may decline somewhat in 1979/80. Some land may be shifted to basic grains. Sugar refining capacity has been steadily increasing the past few years, as the country's only refinery has been undergoing an ambitious expansion program. Growers this season are receiving \$13.49 per metric ton of cane delivered to the mill, compared with \$13.29 last year. In many cases these prices do not cover the cost of production, as the average national break-even point is calculated to be about \$15.00 per ton.

Guatemala. Despite a somewhat lower harvested area in 1978/79, there was an increase in production. Low world

prices in 1977/78 prompted some producers to harvest cane for feed purposes, plow under cane, convert to pasture, or carry the cane into the next year. The large amount of sugar on hand, however, is creating a storage problem for the mills. Ending stocks for 1978/79 are estimated at 80,000 tons. Some producers are optimistic that 1979/80 world prices will improve, and therefore the crop may be larger than for 1978/79. In order not to be as dependent on individual growers, some of the mills are expanding their own plantings.

Honduras. Three new mills started grinding in 1978/79, and record production of cane and sugar is expected. Sugar available for export will amount to about 60,000 tons.

Jamaica. During 1978, the Government acquired its eighth sugar factory. The Government now owns 80 percent of Jamaica's milling capacity and 60 percent of the sugarcane area. The Government's 5-year, \$100 million rehabilitation and modernization project is now nearly half completed. Total area harvested during 1978 amounted to 132,000 hectares. The failure of Jamaica's sugar industry to recover to the 1976 level was attributed to a number of factors. The primary factors were labor disputes and strikes during harvest, and wet weather at harvest. Secondary factors were sugarcane smut and sugarcane rust problems, and a decrease in area harvested.

Mexico. The 1978/79 harvest has been plagued with exceptionally heavy and persistent rains in major producing areas that have combined with labor shortages and mill equipment problems to slow cutting and grinding operations. Total raw sugar production continues to be estimated at 3.2 million tons, compared with 3.03 million tons in 1977/78. The increase is attributed almost entirely to a substantially larger harvested area, since cane yield is not up significantly and extraction levels are probably lower. There is much concern by the industry that perhaps as much as 2 million tons of cane will remain in the field when harvesting operations are terminated in early summer because of the arrival of the rainy season. At the beginning of the 1978/79 season, there were 66 mills in operation—26 under private ownership and the balance belonging to the public sector. Since that time, three more private mills have been turned over to the Government. Several of the remaining private mills are reported to have substantial financial difficulties.

Nicaragua. The same good weather that increased yields for other crops was also favorable for sugar. In spite of a slight drop in harvested area to 34,200 hectares, producers expect an outturn of 225,000 tons. Sugar consumption continues to increase as a result of population growth, low prices and greater demand for confectionery and bakery products.

Panama. Sugar production for 1978/79 is forecast to be up 26 percent mainly because of additional cane to be harvested by the Government sugar corporation. Raw sugar production for 1978/79 is forecast at 220,000 tons, with the private mills producing 94,000 tons and the Government mills 126,000 tons. Based on this level of production, exportable supplies from the crop are placed at

176,000 tons, 42 percent above actual exports during the 1977/78 crop year. All sugar exports have gone to the U.S. market.

Trinidad and Tobago. The 1978/79 production is estimated to be nearly 20 percent above the 1977/78 crop, which was the lowest since 1952 because of dry weather and uncontrolled, illegal fires in the cane fields. Some of the small farmers use little fertilizer, do not irrigate, and allow the cane to stand as much as eight cuttings without replanting.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina. Sugar production for 1978/79 was limited by the Government, and output is expected to be 17 percent below what was produced the previous year. The reduction was carried out to comply with the terms of the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) export quotas. Because of the reduced production quota, harvested cane area dropped to 250,000 hectares, although 350,000 hectares are planted. As there was a large supply of unharvested cane, the Government for the first time allowed processors to grind cane for molasses. National sugar consumption for 1978 is estimated at approximately 912,000 tons. The retail prices of sugar is about 30 cents per pound. The sugar production quota for the 1979/80 crop year has been set at the equivalent of 1.4 million tons, raw value.

Brazil. The low level of sugar prices has contributed to a reduction in the size of Brazil's sugar crop. Brazil will have a capacity to produce 10 million tons of sugar by 1980, but has limited its output and diverted large quantities to the production of gasahol. For the 1978/79 year, sugar output will amount to about 7.7 million tons, but the output in 1979/80 may be about 700,000 tons less as a result of further limitations on sugar production.

In early March, the Brazilian Economic Development Council approved the utilization of cane for production of alcohol, which would be equivalent to the production of 4.5 million tons of sugar. If the ultimate alcohol production target of 3,800 million liters is attained, it would allow the equivalent of 20 percent of motor fuel needs to be derived from domestically produced alcohol.

Chile. There will be little change in sugarbeet area in 1979 as low world sugar prices, which determine the support price to producers, will not encourage plantings. Imports are expected to increase to provide additional sugar for the expanding domestic market. Total imports may approximate 300,000 tons in 1979. The lower volume of domestic production has resulted in plants operating at only one-third of the level of 2 years ago, when some excess capacity existed. The Danquihue plant recently closed because of a lack of sufficient local production to keep it operating.

Colombia. Sugar production for 1978/79 is estimated at 1 million tons, up about 10 percent from the 1977/78 level. This increase was attributed to good weather and the Risaralda sugar mill, which started operating in October 1978. The estimate of total planted area at 140,000 hectares for 1978/79 is up 5 percent from the previous year's area as

a result of increasing internal prices and the effort to return to the export market.

Ecuador. The Government assigns domestic consumption and export quotas, with the former accounting for about 90 percent of total output. Production for 1978/79 is estimated at 335,000 tons and yields are expected to be lower than those of 1977/78 because of drought conditions. Domestic consumption continues to increase at a rate of about 7 percent per year. Mill owners have been somewhat discouraged because of labor and price problems, and the two new sugar mills called for under the Andean Pact regulations are unlikely to be carried out in the near future because of world market conditions. Some of the major mills in the country reportedly are near bankruptcy. Projections for crop year 1979/80 indicate 45,347 hectares planted and 40,812 hectares to be harvested—only slightly different from the 1978/79 pattern.

Guyana. A 12 percent increase in production is estimated in 1978/79. Guyana is gradually mechanizing sugar production. Field mechanization and mill renovation will be accomplished by the Guyana Corporation, Ltd., over an extended period of time. It is planned to mechanize and replant cane fields at a rate of 5 percent a year.

Peru. Unfavorable weather conditions have reduced sugar production in recent years. The shortage of irrigation water is mainly responsible for a disappointing performance in 1978/79. Planted area was down substantially as cooperatives were unable to maintain their normal planting programs. Exports in 1978 declined to 275,199 tons, compared with 420,412 tons a year earlier. Lower production will make it difficult for Peru to meet its ISA sugar quota and comply with its stock requirements. Operating under exceptionally depressed economic conditions, the industry expects no construction of new facilities in the near future. On the contrary, there is the question of whether the cooperatives will be able to maintain their current operating capacities in the face of worn out equipment and a lack of funds for replacement of major parts.

Uruguay. Excessive rainfall during the 1978/79 seeding and growing seasons resulted in one of the lowest sugar beet yields in the past 10 years. Planted area was down approximately 16 percent from the previous season's, as the sugar sector could not compete favorably with the price of sugar in international markets. Cane plantings and yields in 1978/79 approximated the previous season's. About 1,300 hectares of cane will be displaced by the building of a new hydroelectric dam in Salto Grande. However, new plantations are expected to counterbalance this area loss.

Venezuela. The country is going through a period of low sugar production. Producers claim to be losing money and have been reducing output. The Minister of Agriculture recently requested an extensive sugar production evaluation study from the Ministry's Agricultural Development Division, and the results indicate that other crops give better economic returns with less investment. There is a definite lack of raw material (cane), which keeps the mills

from operating efficiently. Some of the new sugar mills in the central and eastern parts of the country are having problems getting production on stream.

While 1979/80 production may be up, the consensus is that Venezuela will be importing raw sugar for some time because of low sugarcane yields, low milling efficiency, and increasing labor costs. For the 1979/80 period, the Government has already contracted with the Dominican Republic for 225,000 tons of raw sugar.

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium. Sugarbeet area for the 1978/79 year of 113,100 hectares was 21 percent above the previous year's. This significant increase is partly attributed to the usual 3-year crop rotation and partly to the good returns in 1977, which stimulated growers to take fuller advantage of the relatively large sugar production quota provided Belgium under the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy for sugar. The average sugar content of the 1978/79 beet crop was higher than for the 1977/78 crop and well above normal. Belgium will export about two-thirds of its sugar production during marketing year 1978/79.

Denmark. Sugar production in 1978/79 totaled 434,800 tons, off 22 percent from the record of the previous year. Excessive precipitation and low temperatures late in the season reduced the outturn. The production quota for 1979/80 has been set at 438,700 tons of raw sugar. Exports of refined sugar in 1977/78 totaled 269,900 tons, up 48 percent from the previous year's.

France. Sugar production for 1978/79 is down about 4.8 percent from the record 1977/78 output. Area decreased 4.5 percent and average yields were off by about 7 percent. Sugar exports from France are forecast at 2.1 million tons for 1978/79.

Federal Republic of Germany. The sugar outturn declined in 1978/79 from the previous year's level. Late seeding of sugarbeets in 1978 and a wet summer were expected to result in low-to-average sugar content. However, during August through November beet quality and sugar content improved and beets harvested late in the season had sugar content surpassing 17 percent. Exports in 1978/79 are expected to reach 675,000 tons, down from 857,000 tons the previous year. Imports are expected to remain at 150,000 tons. Sugarbeet area was reduced to 412,400 hectares in 1978/79 down about 22,000 hectares from the 1977/78 area. The reduction was a result of the EC's decreased maximum production quota from 135 percent to 127.5 percent of the basic quota. A further area reduction may take place in 1979/80.

Italy. Total sugar production this year is placed at 1.6 million tons—the second best on record. Favorable weather and improved cultural practices contributed to the good outturn.

Austria. Both area harvested and average yield declined in 1978/79. Another area reduction is being sought by processors in 1979, but growers are opposed to this as sugarbeets have been a profitable crop. The 1979/80

production may be close to the approximately 350,000 tons required for domestic consumption.

Greece. There was an increase in sugar production of nearly 20 percent in 1978. Area was up about 7 percent, but the yield of sugar beets and a relatively higher sugar content also contributed to the bigger crop.

Spain. Heavy rains in the most important growing areas seriously hampered the 1978/79 sugarbeet harvest. Many mills were temporarily closed down. The rains, which started in December, were generally heavy until February and caused some losses, particularly in the Douro region. Trade sources indicate that only 2,300 out of an estimated 4,000 hectares planted to sugarcane were harvested in 1978/79.

Sweden. The 1978/79 sugar production is estimated at 322,000 tons, about 96 percent of estimated total domestic usage. Rainy and cold weather during the summer of 1978 reduced sugar content of the beets somewhat. Sweden planted about 52,860 hectares to sugarbeets in 1978/79, of which 52,336 hectares were harvested. The contract growing area in 1979 has been set by the Government at 51,500 hectares. About 80 percent of the sugarbeet area is situated in the southern province of Skane and about 13 percent on the islands Oland and Gotland. The number of contract growers declined from approximately 29,000 in 1950 to 18,000 in 1965, 13,000 in 1970, and 10,590 in 1978.

Switzerland. The 1978/79 sugarbeet crop hit a new record with 633,653 tons from an area of 13,100 hectares. The sugar content reached as high as 17.7 percent and production of sugar increased to a record 105,482 tons. The large crop and a decline in consumption caused imports to fall drastically. Planted sugarbeet area in 1979 is forecast at 13,200 hectares. A new Swiss sugar statute will go into effect on October 1, 1979, providing for an expansion in the next 10 years in sugarbeet area to 17,000 hectares with 850,000 tons of sugarbeets eligible for a guaranteed price.

EASTERN EUROPE

Czechoslovakia. Cool, wet weather did not permit proper development of the 1978 crop; however, sugar content was higher than in the previous year and permitted a harvest of 970,000 tons. Production plans call for a 21 percent increase for 1979, which—if realized—would result in a total outturn in excess of 1 million tons of raw sugar.

Hungary. Production was about in line with plans for 1978/79 as good growing weather and improved harvesting practices contributed to better quality of the beet crop. The 1979 production goal for Hungary has been set at about 4.2 million tons of beets as in 1978, but on a smaller area.

Yugoslavia. Planted area of sugarbeets was up only slightly for 1978/79, as the producer selling price increase was not sufficient to encourage additional area. Per hectare yields are estimated to be about 7 percent below the previous year's levels because of summer drought. By the end of 1978, Yugoslavia finished the remodeling of 13 existing sugar mills and had constructed five new ones. For crop year 1980/81, it is expected that an additional four sugar mills will be finished, which will raise the total daily

processing capacity to 92,500 tons. Industrial use of sugar increased by at least 10 percent and will show a further increase in 1979.

Soviet Union. Sugarbeet output in 1978/79 was a disappointing 93.8 million tons, slightly above 1977's 93.1 million tons but almost 3 million tons below plan (96.6 million tons). The Ukraine, contributing about 60 percent of total USSR production, turned out 56.1 million tons in 1978 against 1977 output of 55.5 million tons. The major disappointment in USSR sugarbeet production during the current 5-year period has been in the Russian Federated Republic. Total procurements for USSR in 1978 are estimated at about 80 million tons.

Serious harvest and transportation difficulties resulted in heavy postharvest quality losses of the 1978/79 crop. Both yields and sugar content were probably high in the Southern Ukraine, Krasnodar Krai, Southern Rostov oblast, and other local areas in southern regions of European USSR. Although the planned capacity increase of processing facilities in 1978 was set at 36,700 tons of beets, only 16,600 tons were completed.

For 1979/80 the planned production of beets has been announced as 97.2 million tons; planned procurement is 88.9 million tons. There are indications that unfavorable weather conditions have delayed plantings this year.

AFRICA

Egypt. Production in 1978/79 was up 11 percent from the depressed level of 1977/78. A producer price increase was announced in January in an effort to expand cane area for production of centrifugal sugar. Sugar imports in 1979 are expected to total about 400,000 tons, raw value. Refined sugar exports in 1979 are expected to be between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, which is primarily specialty sugar exported to African countries in cones of 2 kilograms.

Kenya. Within the agricultural sector, the sugar industry has made the most remarkable progress in recent years and now contributes significantly to the country's economic base. The combined production capacity of the six existing factories is 292,000 tons annually. One more factory is nearing completion and is scheduled to start production in 1980. Kenya is presently involved in a full-scale sugar development program aiming at an annual production target of 430,000 tons within the next 4 years.

Malawi. Output of sugar is placed at 92,000 tons for 1978/79. Production from a new sugar scheme at Dwangwa is expected in 1979. Industry officials estimate 1979 output will reach 145,000 tons, with about 100,000 tons available for export. By 1985, production is projected at 225,000 tons, with 160,000 tons for export.

Morocco. There are now 10 sugar mills, and more are under construction or projected. Total sugar output in 1978/79 was a record 375,000 tons. The outlook is for further increases in production as the Government moves toward its goal of self-sufficiency by 1985.

Nigeria. Sugar was produced in 1978 only by the Bacita Sugar Mill, but the Savannah Sugar Company development will produce 6,000 tons in 1979. Production of

200,000 tons by 1982 is still Nigeria's goal, but at the current rate of development this level may not be reached. Even with the current low outturn level producers are burdened with stocks, as sugar can be imported below domestic production costs.

Zaire. Sugar production sustained a setback during 1978/79, as drought reduced the harvest. Zaire's sugar requirements for industrial (baking, candy, beer, and soft drink manufacture) and household use are estimated at 100,000-120,000 tons per year. Local production meets only half these requirements and the remainder must be imported. However, imports are limited by the severe shortage of foreign exchange. The total sugar supply was estimated at 62,000 tons in 1978, with imports only 11,000 tons.

ASIA

Bangladesh. The target for sugar production will not be reached this year. The production shortfall reportedly is attributed to lower sugarcane output and increased use of sugarcane for production of gur. Also, there have been difficulties with the 1978/79 crop because of mechanical problems with sugar mills.

Burma. Although sugarcane production in 1978/79 is expected to increase by 11.6 percent to 1.786 million tons, the output of centrifugal sugar is not expected to change. The cane supply is more than enough for Burma's sugar mills, which presently have a capacity of less than 1 million tons. In October 1978, the Asian Development Bank and the Government of Burma signed a loan agreement for \$31.5 million for the Pyinmana Integrated Sugar Project. The project will include the construction of a new sugar mill with a cane crushing capacity of 1,500 tons per day and the rehabilitation of the existing Pyinmana sugar mill, which will also have a capacity of 1,500 tons per day.

China. It is estimated that the production of cane and beet sugar in the People's Republic of China during the 1978/79 crushing season could total nearly 2.7 million tons, an increase of 215,000 tons over the 1977/78 level. The new procurement policies that favor cane producers should enable the Government to acquire a large share of the crop for refining in the more efficient State refineries. Guangdong Province, by far the leading sugarcane producer, reported a 6 percent increase in area during the 1978/79 season, but the very poor fall weather suggests that outturn could decline. However, Fujian reported a 28.9 percent increase in cane production, Hunan a 58.0 percent increase, and the crop was said to be a record in Jiangxi. The combination of a larger beet crop and higher sugar content should enable the production of beet sugar to increase by about 10 percent.

India. The sugar industry has been saddled with heavy stocks, which forced many mills to delay the start of crushing operations in 1978/79. In order to ensure commencement of cane crushing, a Presidential Ordinance was published on November 9, which empowered the Government to take over management of all sugar mills that did not start crushing operations by November 15 or

which had outstanding cane payments to growers in excess of 10 percent of their total 1977/78 cane purchases. By November 18, as many as 165 sugar factories out of a total of 293 units were issued notices for failure to comply with the ordinance. Threats to nationalize the sugar mills have been propounded at continuing intervals and 10 have been taken over under the ordinance.

Total mill outturn for 1978/79 may be very close to the 1977/78 level, but production of khandsari is expected to decline from 1,326,250 tons to 1,061,000 tons. Plantings for the 1979/80 sugarcane crop are taking place under generally favorable weather conditions, but area is likely to decline. Outcome of the crop will depend heavily upon the timeliness and adequacy of precipitation during the coming monsoon season. Production far exceeds domestic consumption and exports, and closing stocks at the end of the 1978/79 season will probably be approximately 3.7 million tons.

Indonesia. Imports of sugar have increased sharply in recent years, as domestic production has been outstripped by domestic demand. The expected 21 percent increase in 1978/79 sugar production may reverse this trend during 1979.

Iran. Both area and production for 1978/79 sugarbeets in Iran were down by 8 percent. The reduced area resulted from dissatisfaction with prices paid by the mills and a sharp rise in labor costs. Area and production for sugar cane are expected to be higher in 1978/79. Iran continues to import about 40 percent of its sugar requirements each year. Imports for 1978/79 may reach 600,000 tons, about 90 percent of which will be refined sugar from West European countries.

Japan. Increased production of sugarbeets in Hokkaido boosted production of sugar for 1978/79. Domestically produced sugar is expected to satisfy 22 percent of the estimated total requirement in 1978/79 and the remainder will be imported. Imports will probably amount to about 2.4 million tons. Domestic consumption of sugar is expected to decline slightly to 3,060,000 tons in 1978/79 from 3,092,000 tons in 1977/78. The principal reasons given for the lower consumption are an upward trend in the utilization of corn sweeteners, and increasing imports of candies and other manufactured confectionery items. It is estimated that about 300,000 tons of corn sweeteners are used per year, mostly by the beverage and ice cream manufacturing industries. Japan's area planted to both cane and beets is expected to increase further in 1979, reflecting the favorable Government support price.

Pakistan. The current sugarcane crop is reported to have suffered serious damage from insect pests and diseases. Area was probably also down this year, as cane prices have been kept constant since 1975. There are a number of new mills being built, and there is some expectation of an end to sugar rationing.

Philippines. The 1978/79 crop will show another decline. Increased outturn on the island of Negros—the first time since 1976/77 will be offset by decreases in other areas, particularly on Panay. Despite a 2 percent increase in area, the 1977/78 sugar outturn was 13 percent below the

previous season's. Dry weather and more ratooning combined to hold down yields. Exports for 1979 are forecast at 1,050,000 tons and reflect the quota limitations of the ISA. Yearend stocks are estimated at about 1 million tons. The producer price of sugar is presently fixed at the equivalent of 8.8 U.S. cents per pound of raw sugar.

Thailand. Estimated sugar production in 1978/79 is about 10 percent above the previous year's level. The industry now believes that 1979/80 sugarcane area could be down by 10 percent because growers are not satisfied with the guaranteed price and many will likely shift to other crops. The Government has allocated 350 million baht (\$17.5 million) from the Farmer's Aid Fund to subsidize the sugar mills. The amount of subsidy paid to each mill is based on the price received for exported sugar and on the condition that the mill pay a fixed price (the equivalent of \$13.79 per ton) for cane delivered to the mill.

Turkey. In order to meet the growing demand for sugar and to build up emergency stocks, the Sugar Corporation has tried to increase the sugarbeet area. A total area for 1979 of 311,000 hectares has been contracted against 276,972 hectares in 1978. The Sugar Corporation expects that 1979/80 production will amount to 1.4 million tons of sugar (raw basis). The 1978/79 production level did not reach expectations. Consumption in 1978/79 increased only about 3 percent after a 5 percent increase the previous year, as prices have increased significantly.

OCEANIA

Australia. Imposition of production-control measures—in order to adhere to ISA obligations—led to a significant decline in 1978/79 production, and about 3.6 million tons of cane were left unharvested. Of Australia's ISA-permitted export tonnage, approximately 60 percent is covered by long-term contracts, leaving about 800,000 tons to be sold on the free world market. The outlook for the 1979 season is uncertain, but as in 1978 exports will be lower than during the previous year. Central and northern Queensland were subject to heavy rains and tropical storms in the first quarter of 1979, which caused considerable flooding of cane fields. The significance of this adverse weather is difficult to assess, particularly in view of the policy of restricting output.

Fiji. A record sugar crop of 459,000 tons is forecast in 1978/79. The bumper harvest is the result of massive investment in modernizing and expanding the sugar industry to halt the decline in production that took place between 1968 and 1975. The improvement in yield this year is a result not only of exceptionally good weather, but also better drainage facilities, increased use of fertilizer, better harvesting, and more efficient handling and transportation of sugarcane to the mills. In 1979 Fiji, under the Lome Convention, can sell about 178,000 tons of sugar to the European Community. Fiji, as a participant in the ISA, has a quota in 1979 of slightly over 100,000 tons.

Molasses

Cuba. Output is down in 1978/79, following the high production year of 1977/78. Estimated exports were up in 1978, but are likely to decrease in 1979 because of the reduced supply.

Mexico. Molasses production has been running ahead of last year's pace in line with larger crushing of cane. However, the increase will be limited by a higher volume of alcohol production. Efforts are being made to expand the feeding of molasses to livestock. Exports are expected to be slightly larger in 1978/79. The bulk of these exports will be shipped to the United States. During calendar 1978, the United States took over 80 percent of Mexico's molasses exports.

United States. Output increased slightly in 1978/79, but still was well below the level of 2 years earlier. Imports of industrial molasses amounted to 2.3 million tons in calendar 1978, somewhat below the 1977 level. However, the value of U.S. industrial molasses imports declined from \$2.3 million in 1977 to \$2.1 million in 1978.

Brazil. Molasses production reached a high point in 1977/78, but is expected to decrease slightly in 1978/79. Domestic consumption is increasing, resulting in smaller exportable supplies in 1978/79.

France. New data indicate that production during the past 2 years has not been as large as had been believed previously. Molasses output in 1978/79 is now placed at 1.1 million metric tons.

Soviet Union. Molasses production is expected to increase slightly in 1978/79. No foreign trade in molasses is anticipated.

India. Production in 1978/79 will be nearly 300,000 tons below the year-earlier level. Exports are likely to be up, however, because of declining domestic usage.

Japan. Imports are increasing to meet consumption needs. During 1978/79, imports are expected to be about 960,000 tons. Livestock feeding and production of alcohol each account for about 30 percent of domestic consumption.

Philippines. The 1978/79 production estimate at 872,000 tons has been revised upward, based on new information. The exportable supply is about 550,000 tons in 1978/79.

Thailand. Output in 1978/79 will be about the same as a year earlier. During 1977/78, about 60 percent of Thailand's molasses exports went to Japan.

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CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74, ANNUAL 1974/75-1978/79 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)					
	Average 1969/70-1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/
NORTH AMERICA:						
Barbados.....	127	98	104	113	94	100
Belize.....	73	84	63	93	93	115
Canada.....	128	93	141	165	147	126
Costa Rica.....	165	177	174	195	191	207
Cuba.....	6,039	6,300	6,200	6,100	7,200	6,500
Dominican Republic.....	1,111	1,135	1,249	1,222	1,164	1,250
El Salvador.....	176	257	261	291	293	290
Guadeloupe.....	122	87	96	91	97	100
Guatemala.....	244	384	529	517	410	443
Haiti.....	64	58	54	51	52	65
Honduras.....	62	76	91	107	131	170
Jamaica.....	375	366	366	296	306	358
Martinique.....	23	16	14	14	16	15
Mexico.....	2,594	2,696	2,698	2,696	3,029	3,200
Nicaragua.....	156	196	246	224	214	225
Panama.....	88	132	142	177	175	220
St. Kitts.....	26	26	35	41	36	40
Trinidad-Tobago.....	209	162	204	176	148	177
US-Continental(Beet).....	3,117	2,645	3,646	3,534	2,820	2,959
US-Continental(Cane).....	1,185	1,334	1,657	1,519	1,497	1,425
US-Hawaii.....	1,041	1,004	953	938	941	1,000
US-Puerto Rico.....	294	271	279	243	185	200
Total.....	17,419	17,597	19,202	18,803	19,239	19,185
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina.....	1,162	1,532	1,349	1,592	1,665	1,387
Bolivia.....	122	207	286	267	280	250
Brazil.....	5,696	7,400	6,200	7,500	8,863	7,724
Chile.....	163	217	319	290	121	92
Colombia.....	769	908	965	882	915	1,009
Ecuador.....	236	268	288	301	295	335
Guyana.....	319	305	338	332	342	382
Paraguay.....	58	81	52	56	70	80
Peru.....	910	990	956	926	880	750
Surinam.....	12	10	9	7	10	10
Uruguay.....	76	112	94	125	113	98
Venezuela.....	495	530	462	443	325	325
Total.....	10,018	12,560	11,318	12,721	13,879	12,442
WESTERN EUROPE:						
EC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	732	618	722	722	798	888
Denmark.....	321	415	423	407	558	435
France.....	2,967	2,948	3,239	2,974	4,268	4,065
Germany, West.....	2,252	2,438	2,540	2,734	3,075	2,990
Ireland.....	168	143	199	186	179	207
Italy.....	1,246	1,010	1,455	1,748	1,389	1,605
Netherlands.....	785	778	914	945	890	1,019
United Kingdom.....	1,026	618	697	755	1,003	1,111
Total EC.....	9,498	8,968	10,189	10,471	12,160	12,320
Austria.....	339	397	512	438	520	375
Finland.....	70	76	77	80	75	104
Greece.....	155	187	307	385	295	353
Portugal(Azores/Madeira).....	28	24	17	10	11	10
Spain.....	866	598	934	1,376	1,184	1,092
Sweden.....	250	305	277	302	326	322
Switzerland.....	69	72	64	83	84	105
Total.....	11,276	10,627	12,377	13,145	14,655	14,681
EASTERN EUROPE:						
Albania.....	17	20	21	22	21	21
Bulgaria.....	235	235	250	285	275	275
Czechoslovakia.....	743	850	750	673	924	970
German Democratic Rep.....	593	700	650	600	782	700
Hungary.....	333	340	350	388	469	530
Poland.....	1,678	1,557	1,860	1,801	1,851	1,736
Romania.....	498	561	560	800	609	650
Yugoslavia.....	436	554	489	650	690	715
Total.....	4,533	4,817	4,930	5,219	5,621	5,597
Total Europe.....	15,809	15,444	17,307	18,364	20,276	20,278
Soviet Union.....	8,698	7,730	7,700	7,350	8,825	9,000
AFRICA:						
Angola.....	78	80	60	50	60	65
Egypt.....	527	540	620	656	629	700
Ethiopia.....	125	160	165	180	150	165
Kenya.....	133	177	172	161	197	259
Madagascar.....	108	112	114	107	110	112
Mauritius.....	639	696	496	731	705	705
Morocco.....	172	290	350	345	271	375

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

MAY 1979

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE) PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74, ANNUAL 1974/75-1978/79 ^{1/}--Continued
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	Average 1969/70-1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 ^{2/}
AFRICA-continued:						
Mozambique.....	326	400	216	200	260	250
Reunion.....	224	239	246	260	265	275
Rhodesia.....	182	250	265	250	275	275
South Africa.....	1,712	1,883	1,802	2,166	2,211	2,110
Swaziland.....	174	200	213	209	237	260
Tanzania.....	98	96	102	101	115	130
Uganda.....	117	27	30	30	15	10
Zaire (Congo,K).....	57	63	68	46	54	51
Other ^{3/}	367	489	508	578	621	635
Total.....	5,038	5,702	5,427	6,070	6,175	6,377
ASIA:						
Burma.....	108	80	120	120	130	130
China.....						
Mainland.....	2,151	2,257	2,311	2,153	2,465	2,680
Taiwan.....	773	751	817	1,123	768	810
India ^{4/}	4,372	5,794	5,464	6,043	8,127	7,875
Indonesia.....	835	1,000	1,050	1,105	1,113	1,350
Iran.....	597	645	713	745	686	683
Japan.....	551	478	471	565	630	672
Nansei-Nanpo (Ryukyu).....	120	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Pakistan.....	553	557	632	741	862	750
Philippines.....	2,184	2,466	2,875	2,753	2,397	2,360
Thailand.....	622	1,060	1,641	2,212	1,584	1,750
Turkey.....	729	834	986	1,264	1,065	1,079
Other ^{6/}	157	322	343	393	477	483
Total.....	13,752	16,244	17,423	19,217	20,304	20,622
OCEANIA:						
Australia.....	2,572	2,927	2,988	3,405	3,322	2,985
Fiji.....	353	273	284	307	369	459
Total.....	2,925	3,200	3,272	3,712	3,691	3,444
World Total.....	73,659	78,477	81,649	86,237	92,389	91,348

^{1/} Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvests of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. Refined beet sugar is generally converted to raw value by multiplying by 1.087, while refined cane sugar is multiplied by 1.07 to obtain the raw value equivalent. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Other Africa includes Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zambia. ^{4/} Includes Khandasari. ^{5/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan. ^{6/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Syria, and Vietnam.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

MAY 1979

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74, ANNUAL 1974/75-1978/79 ^{2/}
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 ^{2/}
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	39	37	40	45	45	48
EL SALVADOR.....	11	16	16	16	10	12
GUATEMALA.....	50	52	54	37	36	35
MEXICO.....	115	65	65	65	50	55
NICARAGUA.....	13	12	10	10	10	10
PANAMA.....	4	2	3	2	3	3
TOTAL.....	231	194	188	175	154	163
SOUTH AMERICA:						
BRAZIL.....	280	200	200	200	200	200
COLOMBIA.....	701	557	829	735	818	900
ECUADOR.....	40	40	40	42	45	50
PERU.....	14	13	13	14	13	15
VENEZUELA.....	24	40	38	39	40	42
TOTAL.....	1,059	850	1,120	1,030	1,116	1,207
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	143	130	135	138	140	140
CHINA, PEOPLES REP.....	746	815	820	825	830	860
CHINA, REP. OF.....	26	27	27	30	42	40
INDONESIA.....	6,375	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,800	7,000
JAPAN.....	217	175	200	200	225	225
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	9	10	12	11	12	11
PAKISTAN.....	8	10	10	10	10	10
PHILIPPINES.....	1,186	1,345	1,445	1,450	1,450	1,400
THAILAND.....	59	54	54	51	60	60
VIETNAM.....	278	350	370	700	600	650
TOTAL.....	9,058	9,017	9,273	9,615	10,170	10,396
WORLD TOTAL.....	10,348	10,051	10,581	10,820	11,440	11,766

^{1/} Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than September of one year, nor later than August of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the September/August year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Since January 1, 1972, included in Japan.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MAY 1979

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

SUGARCANE: AREA, YIELD, AND PRDDUCTIDN IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1976/77, 1977/78 AND 1978/79

CONTINENT AND COUNTRY	Area Harvested			Yields per Hectare			Production 1/		
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
United States:									
Mainland.....	250	249	246	68.3	63.9	63.5	17,081	15,908	15,624
Hawaii.....	40	41	41	213.1	223.1	223.1	8,524	9,148	9,147
Puerto Rico.....	50	49	41	76.6	73.5	66.4	3,830	3,600	2,722
Central:									
Costa Rica.....	29	30	33	75.0	74.8	73.4	2,175	2,243	2,422
El Salvador.....	38	40	37	76.1	75.0	77.0	2,892	3,000	2,850
Guatemala.....	91	91	89	65.5	65.3	68.5	5,965	5,939	6,100
Mexico.....	415	432	465	68.4	75.0	73.1	28,400	32,400	34,000
Nicaragua.....	34	34	34	78.4	71.0	76.5	2,664	2,414	2,600
Panama.....	45	43	52	48.9	59.9	59.9	2,200	2,577	3,116
Caribbean:									
Barbados.....	15	13	16	76.5	68.5	57.1	1,147	890	914
Dominican Republic.....	158	171	178	66.4	69.2	70.7	10,500	11,834	12,600
Guadeloupe.....	23	24	23	41.9	41.7	43.5	964	1,000	1,000
Jamaica.....	65	63	57	61.5	59.0	65.5	4,000	3,720	3,733
Martinique.....	5	5	5	43.4	48.0	46.0	217	240	230
Trinidad & Tobago.....	32	36	36	59.1	65.3	66.0	1,891	2,350	2,375
Total.....	1,290	1,321	1,353	71.7	73.6	73.5	92,450	97,263	99,433
South America:									
Argentina.....	340	320	250	42.7	44.1	59.0	14,508	14,112	14,750
Brazil.....	1,335	1,518	1,350	56.4	57.3	56.7	75,319	87,000	76,596
Guyana.....	53	56	56	75.5	60.7	75.0	4,000	3,400	4,200
Paraguay.....	32	35	37	35.9	34.3	35.1	1,150	1,200	1,300
Peru.....	57	58	54	157.0	158.6	158.6	8,950	9,200	8,565
Uruguay.....	7	11	11	32.1	30.9	30.0	225	340	330
Venezuela.....	89	98	83	67.4	80.6	70.6	6,000	7,900	5,863
Total.....	1,913	2,096	1,841	57.6	58.8	60.6	110,152	123,152	111,604
Africa:									
Mauritius.....	81	81	80	88.9	84.0	83.8	7,200	6,800	6,700
South Africa, Rep. of.....	192	205	199	93.8	93.8	100.5	18,000	19,221	20,000
Total.....	273	286	279	92.3	91.0	95.7	25,200	26,021	26,700
Asia:									
India.....	1,250	1,338	1,275	51.2	58.3	54.9	64,000	78,000	70,000
Japan.....	42	34	35	46.4	61.3	65.7	1,950	2,083	2,300
Pakistan.....	200	235	205	41.8	36.7	39.0	8,370	8,630	8,000
Philippines.....	492	503	500	55.3	44.7	45.0	27,220	22,487	22,500
Thailand.....	405	394	400	44.4	43.1	42.5	18,000	17,000	17,000
Total.....	2,389	2,504	2,415	50.0	51.2	49.6	119,540	128,200	119,800
Oceania:									
Australia.....	280	290	262	87.1	80.9	80.2	24,400	23,450	21,000
Grand Total.....	6,145	6,497	6,150	60.5	61.3	61.6	371,742	398,086	378,537

1/ Quantity processed. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

March 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

SUGAR BEETS: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, CROP YEARS 1976/77, 1977/78, AND 1978/79

Continent and Country	Area Harvested			Yields per Hectare			Production 1/		
	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/
	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	1,000 hectares	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons	1,000 m. tons
North America:									
Canada.....	32	26	25	41.0	33.8	27.4	1,313	880	686
United States.....	598	501	516	43.3	43.8	45.2	25,907	21,965	23,326
Total.....	630	527	541	43.2	43.3	44.4	27,220	22,845	24,012
South America:									
Chile.....	55	21	17	36.4	38.3	51.8	2,000	805	880
Uruguay.....	14	20	18	35.7	31.4	25.0	500	627	450
Total.....	69	41	35	36.2	34.9	38.0	2,500	1,432	1,330
Europe:									
Austria.....	57	56	44	45.3	48.6	42.5	2,583	2,721	1,869
Belgium.....	95	94	113	48.4	47.0	46.8	4,599	4,421	5,284
Denmark.....	80	85	81	35.0	41.5	40.0	2,800	3,530	3,240
Finland.....	27	27	31	25.9	29.6	27.7	700	800	860
France.....	578	542	523	35.1	46.9	43.8	20,300	25,388	22,920
Germany, West.....	449	434	412	41.9	44.9	44.7	18,817	19,500	18,400
Ireland.....	34	36	35	43.3	41.2	40.9	1,473	1,483	1,431
Italy.....	305	238	252	49.6	46.8	46.8	15,139	11,150	11,800
Netherlands.....	135	129	130	44.4	46.5	46.2	6,000	6,000	6,000
Spain.....	250	253	231	34.0	31.6	31.6	8,500	8,000	7,304
Sweden.....	53	54	52	39.2	40.9	41.6	2,077	2,212	2,161
Switzerland.....	11	12	13	45.4	50.0	48.4	500	600	629
United Kingdom.....	219	215	209	27.4	35.0	39.0	6,000	7,525	8,150
Total West Europe.....	2,293	2,175	2,126	39.0	42.9	42.4	89,488	93,330	90,048
Bulgaria.....	69	71	73	33.7	24.7	22.6	2,327	1,751	1,650
Czechoslovakia.....	202	220	219	29.7	36.8	32.9	6,000	8,100	7,200
German Democratic Republic...	273	283	263	23.8	24.7	29.3	6,500	7,000	7,700
Hungary.....	101	125	122	34.7	32.0	34.4	3,500	4,000	4,200
Poland.....	555	550	528	29.6	29.1	29.6	16,436	16,000	15,655
Romania.....	202	225	249	24.8	22.2	23.2	5,000	5,000	5,800
Yugoslavia.....	103	121	126	45.7	43.8	40.9	4,707	5,300	5,150
Total East Europe.....	1,505	1,595	1,580	29.5	29.6	30.0	44,670	47,151	47,355
Total Europe.....	3,798	3,770	3,706	35.3	37.3	37.4	133,958	140,481	137,403
USSR.....	3,760	3,738	3,763	26.2	24.9	24.9	98,600	93,100	93,800
Asia:									
Japan.....	49	49	58	44.9	45.4	46.8	2,200	2,223	2,714
Turkey.....	243	248	277	29.2	35.5	35.5	7,100	8,800	9,829
Total.....	292	297	335	31.8	37.1	37.4	9,300	11,023	12,543
Grand Total.....	8,549	8,373	8,380	31.8	32.2	32.1	271,578	268,881	269,088

1/ Quantity processed. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

March 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (RAW VALUE): STOCKS BEGINNING OF GRINDING SEASON IN 46 COUNTRIES

SEASON 1973/74 - 1978/79

(In thousands of metric tons)

		(in thousands of metric tons)				Sugar-making season	
Continent and Country	Date 1/	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79 2/
North America:							
Canada.....	September 1	199	153	167	117	183	212
Costa Rica.....	October 1	46	30	8	15	14	7
El Salvador.....	November 1	21	22	4	9	8	19
Guatemala.....	November 1	10	27	4	77	62	80
Mexico.....	November 1	326	274	547	642	282	125
Nicaragua.....	January 1	4	1	8	6	30	5
U.S. and insular areas.....	October 1	1,135	1,004	2,444	2,399	2,718	3,259
Caribbean:							
Barbados.....	January 1	4	6	14	15	16	14
Dominican Republic.....	January 1	45	29	280	300	348	282
Haiti.....	January 1	3	6	7	7	9	15
Jamaica.....	January 1	42	16	18	12	25	48
Trinidad and Tobago.....	January 1	1	2	9	3	12	6
Total.....		1,836	1,570	3,510	3,602	3,707	4,072
South America:							
Argentina.....	June 1	63	68	62	137	116	159
Brazil.....	June 1	791	515	1,591	1,746	1,286	2,861
Chile.....	April 1	63	47	206	215	130	132
Colombia.....	May 1	30	35	45	55	41	62
Ecuador.....	May 1	44	18	4	13	12	75
Guyana.....	August 1	8	15	35	21	18	23
Peru.....	January 1	60	67	110	86	160	164
Uruguay.....	October 1	42	39	49	70	109	101
Venezuela.....	September 1	45	114	91	123	21	84
Total.....		1,146	918	2,193	2,466	1,893	3,661
Europe:							
Austria.....	October 1	60	51	75	68	173	80
Belgium.....	October 1	45	33	94	90	124	54
Denmark.....	October 1	35	33	88	98	74	155
Finland.....	August 1	32	27	64	82	48	15
France.....	October 1	143	160	269	174	259	606
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	October 1	757	636	137	165	365	556
Greece.....	July 1	75	76	72	42	132	151
Ireland.....	October 1	93	93	40	35	25	16
Italy.....	August 1	357	241	500	337	509	878
Netherlands.....	October 1	50	43	96	139	150	122
Spain.....	July 1	101	99	163	136	118	427
Sweden.....	August 1	157	122	139	138	126	108
Switzerland.....	October 1	137	124	32	21	54	88
United Kingdom.....	September 1	629	500	208	139	251	751
Yugoslavia.....	September 1	276	503	41	92	64	257
Total.....		2,947	2,741	2,018	1,756	2,472	4,264
Africa:							
Egypt.....	November 1	44	54	12	70	145	179
Mauritius.....	June 1	68	64	24	219	246	283
South Africa, Rep. of.....	May 1	87	93	163	234	240	314
Total.....		199	211	199	523	631	776
Asia:							
India.....	November 1	656	704	843	737	818	1,265
Iran.....	October 1	385	517	191	207	283	264
Japan.....	October 1	259	336	267	98	157	442
Philippines.....	October 1	152	522	405	744	1,677	1,427
Thailand.....	November 1	118	322	15	34	412	941
Turkey.....	August 1	260	100	106	79	78	161
Total.....		1,830	2,501	1,827	1,899	3,425	4,500
Australia.....	June 1	408	220	155	328	533	536
TOTAL OF ABOVE.....		8,366	8,161	9,902	10,574	12,661	17,809

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

March 1979

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1969/70-1973/74, ANNUAL 1974/75-1978/79 1/
(In thousands of metric tons)

Region and Country	Average 1969/70-1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
North America:						
Canada 2/.....	57	39	92	83	80	62
Costa Rica.....	54	52	84	72	64	74
Cuba 3/.....	1,299	1,312	1,364	1,391	1,436	1,296
Dominican Republic.....	344	365	373	428	384	425
El Salvador.....	86	99	107	129	156	158
Guatemala.....	118	159	227	238	195	181
Haiti.....	22	23	21	21	19	23
Jamaica.....	144	146	118	119	116	135
Mexico.....	1,165	1,227	1,227	1,076	1,335	1,400
Nicaragua.....	78	111	111	118	117	110
Panama.....	34	47	53	66	71	87
Trinidad-Tobago.....	83	88	66	89	81	81
US-Continental.....	1,694	1,592	1,813	1,960	1,600	1,625
US-Hawaii.....	284	295	288	275	276	292
US-Puerto Rico.....	148	108	124	109	100	108
Other.....	145	185	133	156	197	240
Total.....	5,756	5,848	6,201	6,330	6,227	6,297
South America:						
Argentina.....	512	612	557	557	599	816
Brazil.....	1,829	2,950	2,400	3,000	5,400	5,200
Chile.....	39	46	49	66	28	20
Colombia.....	222	363	257	235	244	262
Ecuador.....	70	107	105	96	88	101
Guyana.....	139	120	144	115	164	177
Peru 2/.....	325	325	336	327	351	319
Uruguay.....	24	30	38	27	31	29
Venezuela 2/.....	261	299	227	222	245	245
Other.....	55	164	200	195	215	234
Total.....	3,477	5,016	4,313	4,840	7,365	7,403
Western Europe:						
EC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg....	169	170	187	184	203	231
Denmark.....	118	154	183	159	173	150
France.....	1,004	1,179	1,013	1,087	1,069	1,100
Germany, West.....	635	712	842	831	781	670
Ireland.....	41	34	48	87	90	104
Italy.....	388	302	330	330	258	308
Netherlands.....	244	261	261	303	290	341
United Kingdom.....	355	235	255	310	421	466
Total EC.....	2,954	3,047	3,119	3,291	3,285	3,370
Austria.....	71	159	205	64	79	51
Finland.....	33	30	31	34	36	41
Greece.....	68	130	130	124	132	158
Spain.....	254	195	285	467	393	430
Sweden.....	81	90	93	102	95	96
Switzerland.....	18	21	18	26	20	22
Total.....	3,479	3,672	3,881	4,108	4,040	4,168
Eastern Europe:						
Hungary.....	135	136	140	217	222	256
Poland.....	493	514	642	670	673	653
Romania.....	176	218	180	293	266	276
Yugoslavia.....	164	200	230	201	222	218
Other.....	559	520	514	665	809	736
Total.....	1,527	1,588	1,706	2,046	2,192	2,139
Total Europe.....	5,006	5,260	5,587	6,154	6,232	6,307
Soviet Union.....	3,098	2,746	2,735	2,700	3,242	3,306
Africa:						
Angola.....	19	32	24	24	29	31
Egypt 4/.....	205	237	258	263	285	263
Mauritius.....	147	278	198	292	288	284
Mozambique.....	96	102	90	90	117	137
South Africa.....	553	605	629	712	759	711
Other.....	357	475	483	452	439	482
Total.....	1,377	1,729	1,682	1,833	1,917	1,908
Asia:						
China, Taiwan.....	337	233	261	261	360	380
India.....	1,663	2,000	1,700	2,059	2,976	2,600
Indonesia.....	250	315	330	330	460	565
Iran.....	207	228	234	234	300	299
Japan.....	149	157	164	164	189	200
Philippines.....	871	890	1,050	940	809	872
Thailand.....	600	681	901	1,223	962	960
Turkey.....	209	236	286	381	407	392
Other.....	1,042	887	1,085	1,275	1,303	1,333
Total.....	5,328	5,627	6,011	6,867	7,766	7,601
Oceania:						
Australia.....	547	586	620	642	642	577
Fiji.....	88	93	95	95	103	84
Total.....	634	679	715	737	745	661
World Total.....	24,677	26,905	27,244	29,461	33,494	33,483

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year shown in heading.
3/ Includes high-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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